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their own, are the victims of fraud, can be construed to favor one who has signed a note while completely intoxicated. The clause under which the principal case was decided obtains in no other state save Wisconsin. BRANNAN, NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT LAW, § 55.

On grounds of public policy and the exigencies of commerce, the doctrine that complete intoxication of the maker avoids the instrument in the hands of a bona fide holder has generally been rejected in cases arising under the common law. *State Bank v. McCoy*, 69 Penn. St. 204, 8 Am. Rep. 246. The defense of intoxication can in no case receive the same indulgence as insanity. *Smith v. Williamson*, 8 Utah 219, 30 Pac. 753.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—CLASS LEGISLATION.—A city ordinance prohibited the use of the streets and alleys within the fire limits for vending or peddling purposes, but excepted one selling products raised on property controlled by himself. *Held*, ordinance constitutional, and not violative of equality clause of Texas Constitution. *Ex parte Bradshaw* (Tex.), 159 S. W. 259.

This is similar to decisions in other states. *People v. Sawyer*, 106 Mich. 428, 64 N. W. 333; *State v. Montgomery*, 92 Me. 441, 43 Atl. 13; *In re Watson*, 17 S. D. 486, 97 N. W. 463.

Most of the state constitutions require that the laws must be uniform and equal. COOLEY COST. LIM., 6 ed., 483. So also special legislation is prohibited in many state constitutions, and the substance rather than the form of the statute will be considered in determining its constitutionality. *State v. Ellet*, 47 Ohio St. 90, 23 N. E. 931, 21 Am. St. Rep. 772 (note). The classification must not be arbitrary. *State v. Wright*, 53 Ore. 344, 100 Pac. 296. It must be based on some *fundamentum divisionis* essential for the statute, or reasonably necessary in the exercise of the police powers. *Beck v. Woodruff*, 148 Iowa 193, 126 N. W. 1107; *In re Carragher*, 149 Iowa 225, 128 N. W. 352. So statutes granting special privileges or immunities to war veterans are usually held unconstitutional. *In re Keymer*, 148 N. Y. 219, 42 N. E. 667, 35 L. R. A. 447; *Brown v. Russell*, 166 Mass. 14, 43 N. E. 1005, 32 L. R. A. 253; *State v. Garbroski*, 111 Iowa, 496, 82 N. W. 959, 56 L. R. A. 570, 82 Am. St. Rep. 524. There is conflict as to whether building and loan companies, etc., can be allowed higher rates of interest than other persons. *Vermont Loan & Trust Co. v. Whithed*, 2 N. D. 82, 49 N. W. 318; *Gordon v. Winchester Bldg. Assn.*, 12 Bush (Ky.) 110, 23 Am. Rep. 713.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—REFORMATORIES—TRANSFER OF PRISONER.—A minor confined in the Washington State Reformatory was removed to the state penitentiary by the board of managers of the reformatory, acting under authority of statute. He afterwards applied for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging the unconstitutionality of the statute authorizing his removal to the penitentiary. *Held*, the statute is constitutional. *Pellisier v. Reed* (Wash.), 134 Pac. 813.

This decision is in accord with the weight of authority. In ordering the removal of prisoners to the penitentiary the authorities of the re-